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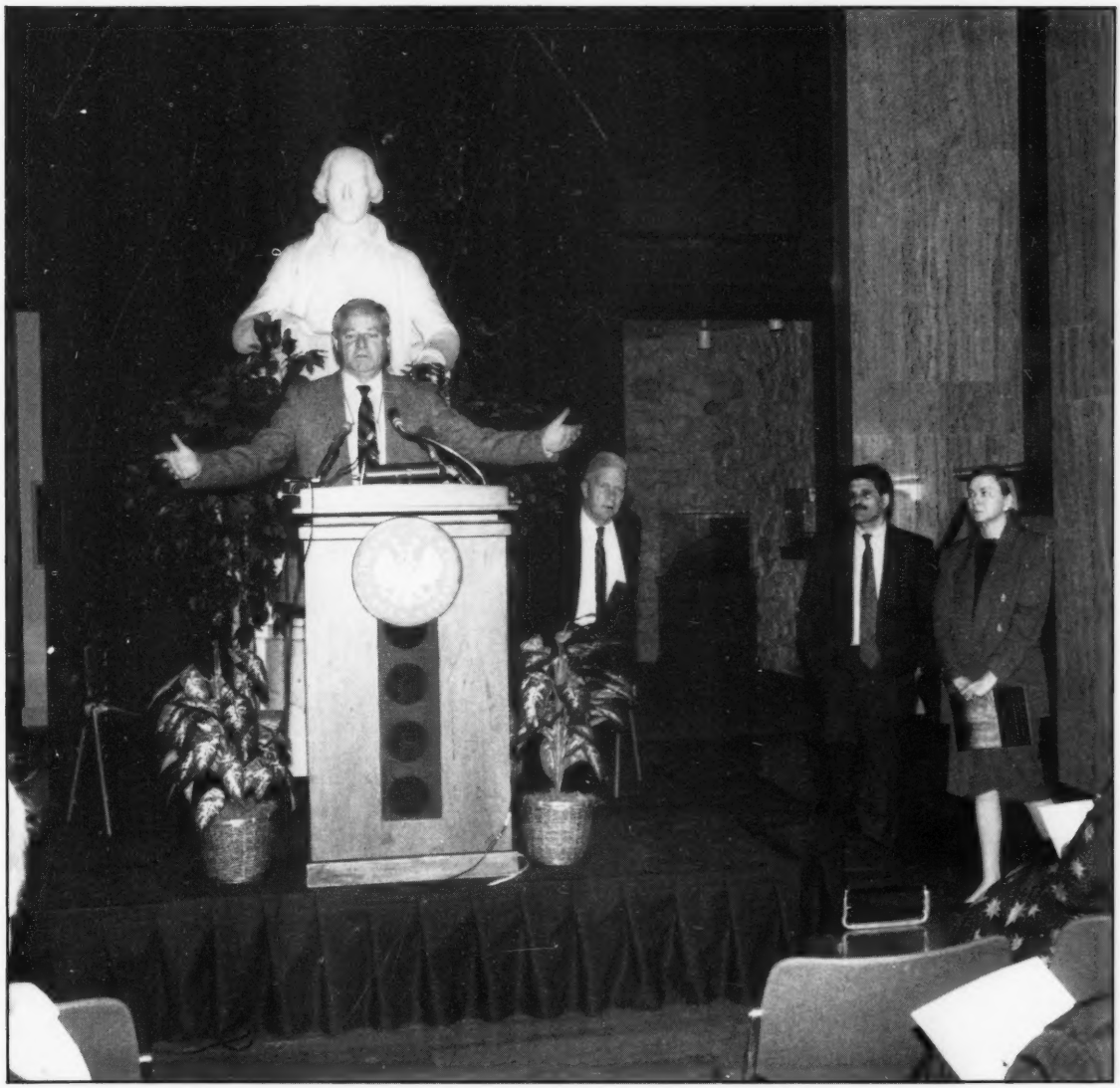

'Scrolls from the Dead Sea' Opens

Also: The Opening of Thurgood Marshall's Papers

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JAMES H. BILLINGTON
Librarian of Congress

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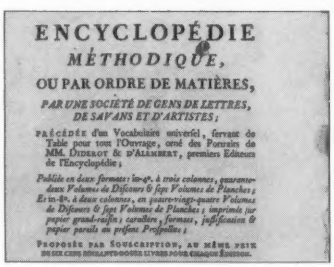
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On the Cover: Gen. Amir Drori, head of the Israel Antiquities Authority (IAA), at an April 26 news conference in Madison Hall. The news media were told that the IAA has greatly increased the number of scholars working on the Dead Sea Scrolls. *Photo by Yusef El-Amin*

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The *Library of Congress Information Bulletin* is issued biweekly except in August (no issues published) and in December (one issue published) by the Public Affairs Office of the Library of Congress and distributed free of charge to publicly supported libraries and research institutions, academic libraries, learned societies and allied organizations in the United States.

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The Thurgood Marshall Collection:
Press Stories Stir Furor over LC's Opening of Papers

On May 23, *The Washington Post* published the first of three articles on Supreme Court Justice Thurgood Marshall's papers, which he gave to the Library of Congress in October 1991. The articles have fueled a Washngton debate over who should have access to the papers and whether the Library should have allowed any access at all.

The 173,700-item collection dates back to Marshall's early career when he served as a lawyer for the National Association of Colored People (NAACP) (1940–61), followed by his service as a federal appeals court judge (1961–65), U.S. solicitor general (1965–67) and Supreme Court justice (1967–91).

The *Post* articles, which contain descriptions of the Supreme Court's activities and procedures during Justice Marshall's tenure, have sparked interest among researchers who have flocked to the Library of Congress's Manuscript Division to examine the papers. The collection includes memos the justices sent to one another, draft opinions and decisions, vote tallies and other details about the court's day-to-day activities and procedures.

However, not everyone outside the Library agreed that open access to Justice Marshall's papers shortly after his death on Jan. 24 is appropriate.

Justice Marshall, in an Oct. 7, 1991, meeting with LC officials and in his Instrument of Gift, signed Oct. 24, 1991, agreed that (1) during his lifetime, researchers could use his papers only with his written permission and (2) thereafter, the papers were to be open. The only "discretion" the Library routinely sought—and obtained—in the Instrument was the limited discretion to decide when the papers were properly cataloged and ready for use.

On Oct. 21, 1991, the Librarian wrote Justice Marshall, saying, "We will be happy to discuss any revisions you wish to propose" to the Instrument of Gift for Marshall's papers. The justice returned the Instrument unchanged and signed Oct. 24.

Nevertheless, several of Justice Marshall's family members, previous associates and colleagues on the high court were surprised and upset by the *Post* stories. They disputed the Library's statement that Justice Marshall wanted his papers made available to "serious" researchers and scholars upon his death.

William T. Coleman, the Marshall family's attorney, described the opening of the papers as "an act of destroying confidentiality." Former Chief Justice Warren E. Burger, who served on the high court with Marshall for 17 years, claimed that his colleague "was keenly aware that premature publication of internal exchanges would inhibit and perhaps seriously impair the court's work."

Chief Justice William H. Rehnquist, in a May 25 letter to Librarian of Congress James H. Billington, said the Library used "bad judgment" in its decision to grant such early access, adding that he spoke for "a majority of the active justices" in suggesting that some may choose to donate their papers elsewhere.

However, others, including librarians and legal scholars, have defended the Library's position. Juan Williams, a *Washington Post* reporter who interviewed Justice Marshall for an article in 1990, recalled that when he asked to review the justice's papers he was told, "They'll be available after I die."

On May 26, after a lengthy internal review, Dr. Billington met at length with William T. Coleman, the Marshall family's attorney; with Justice Marshall's widow, Cissy, and her son, Thurgood Marshall Jr.; and with Chief Justice Rehnquist to discuss the matter. He also issued a public statement to explain the Library's position. (The full text follows this article.)

The facts are clear. Dr. Billington; David Wigdor, assistant chief of the Library's Manuscript Division; and Debra Newman Ham, the division's specialist in Afro-American history, met with Justice Marshall in his chambers to discuss his donation on Oct. 7, 1991. Mr. Wigdor last week emphasized that Justice Marshall was very specific at the Oct. 7 meeting in stating his wish that his papers be made accessible after his death.

"Initially, he said that the collection should remain closed to all researchers during his lifetime," Mr. Wigdor recalled. "However, he also spoke favorably of two research projects about the Supreme Court that were currently under way. When I asked if he would consider making his papers available during

(Cont. on p. 252)

Librarian Selects New Poet Laureate:
Rita Dove Representative of 'New Generation' of American Poets

Librarian of Congress James H. Billington on May 19 announced the appointment of Rita Dove as the Library's seventh Poet Laureate Consultant in Poetry. She will take up her duties in the fall, opening the Library's annual literary series on Oct. 7 with a reading of her work.

Ms. Dove succeeds Robert Penn Warren, Richard Wilbur, Howard Nemerov, Mark Strand, Joseph Brodsky and, most recently, Mona Van Duyn.

Of his appointment, Dr. Billington said, "I take much pleasure in announcing the selection of a younger poet of distinction and versatility. Having had a number of Poets Laureate who have accumulated multiple distinctions from lengthy and distinguished careers, we will be pleased to have an outstanding representative of a new and richly variegated generation of American poets. Rita Dove is an accomplished and already widely recognized poet in mid-career whose work gives special promise to explore and enrich contemporary American poetry."

Ms. Dove told *The Washington Post* that "this will ruin my life, but it's an incredible honor and I'd be crazy not to accept it."

The second woman in the post since the title "Poet Laureate" was added in 1985 to the title "Consultant in Poetry," Ms. Dove succeeds Ms. Van Duyn and six other women, all major poets, who served in the earlier role as poetry consultant: Léonie Adams, Louise Bogan, Elizabeth Bishop, Josephine Jacobsen, Maxine Kumin and Gwendolyn Brooks.

Ms. Dove will participate actively in the Library's poetry and literature programs, as well as advise the Library on literary matters, including its literature collections and its audio and video tape archive. She will also introduce a number of poets in the Library's annual series of free public readings and lectures.

Rita Dove, the Library's seventh Poet Laureate, is the youngest and first African-American to hold the title. *Photo by Fred Viebahn*

Born in Akron, Ohio, in 1952, Ms. Dove was a 1970 Presidential Scholar as one of the 100 best high school graduates in the U.S. that year. She graduated summa cum laude from Miami University (Oxford, Ohio), attended Universitat Tübingen (Germany) as a Fulbright fellow and received her master of fine arts at the University of Iowa. Her books include the poetry collection *The Yellow House on the Corner* (1980), *Museum* (1983), and *Thomas and Beulah* (1986), for which she was awarded the Pulitzer Prize. She is also the author of *Grace Notes* (1989), a volume of short stories, *Fifth Sunday* (1985) and a novel, *Through the Ivory Gate* (1992).

Ms. Dove's poetry has earned her fellowship support from the National Endowment for the Arts and the Guggenheim Foundation, the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation, the National Humanities Center and the Center for Advanced Studies at the University of Virginia. She received

a Portia Pittman Fellowship from the National Endowment for the Humanities as writer-in-residence at Tuskegee Institute, the Lavan Younger Poet Award from the Academy of American Poets (chosen by Robert Penn Warren during his tenure as the first Poet Laureate), the General Electric Foundation Award, the Ohio Governor's Award in the arts, honorary doctorates from Miami University and Knox College and a Literary Lion citation from New York Public Library.

Ms. Dove is past president of the Associated Writing Programs (the association of creative writers in academia), was a member of the National Endowment for the Arts advisory board for literature in 1984–86 (and chaired its poetry grants panel in 1985) and served as a judge for the Walt Whitman Award, the Pulitzer Prize, the National Book Award and the Ruth Lilly Prize. She is associate editor of the magazine *Callaloo* and teaches creative writing at the University of Virginia in Charlottesville, where she has just been appointed Commonwealth Professor of English. In June, Ms. Dove will be the Phi Beta Kappa poet at Harvard University's graduation ceremonies. She last appeared at the Library during its 1986 literary series, when she read from her work with the poet Edward Hirsch.

Arnold Rampersad, in *Callaloo,* praised Rita Dove's "almost uncanny sense of peace and grace that infuses this wide-ranging poetry." Helen Vendler called her, in *The New York Review of Books,* "a poet of dramatic force" and wrote: "Pure shapes, her poems exhibit the thrift that Yeats called the sign of a perfected manner."

Ms. Dove lives in Charlottesville with her husband, German writer Fred Viebahn, and their daughter, Aviva. She plans on spending part of each week from October to May at the Library of Congress.

Background of the Laureateship

The Library keeps to a minimum the specific duties required of the Poet Laureate to afford incumbents maximum freedom to work on their own projects while at the Library. The stipend is $35,000.

Each laureate brings a new emphasis to the position. Allen Tate (1943–44), for example, served as editor of the Library's now-defunct *Quarterly Journal* during his tenure and edited the compilation *Sixty American Poets, 1896–1944.* Some consultants have suggested and chaired literary festivals and conferences.

Maxine Kumin initiated a popular women's series of poetry workshops at the Poetry and Literature Center. Gwendolyn Brooks met with groups of elementary school children to encourage them to write poetry. Howard Nemerov conducted seminars at the Library for high school English classes. Most incumbents have furthered the development of the Library's Archive of Recorded Poetry and Literature on Tape.

Joseph Brodsky initiated the idea of providing poetry in public places—supermarkets, hotels, airports, hospitals—where people congregate and "can kill time as time kills them." This project is being pursued in the summer of 1993 with an initial donation from the Book-of-the-Month Club and anonymous donors of 5,000 copies of Joel Conarroe's edition of *Six American Poets* (see story on page 234).

Consultants in Poetry and Poets Laureate Consultants in Poetry and their terms of service are listed below:

☐ Joseph Auslander, 1937–41
☐ Allen Tate, 1943–44
☐ Robert Penn Warren, 1944–45
☐ Louise Bogan, 1945–46
☐ Karl Shapiro, 1946–47
☐ Robert Lowell, 1947–48
☐ Léonie Adams, 1948–49
☐ Elizabeth Bishop, 1949–50
☐ Conrad Aiken, 1950–52 (first to serve two terms)
☐ William Carlos Williams (appointed in 1952 but did not serve)
☐ Randall Jarrell, 1956–58

Everybody who's anybody longs
to be a tree—
or ride one, hair blown to froth.
That's why horses were invented,
and saddles
tooled with singular stars.

This is why we braid their harsh
manes
as if they were children, why children
might fear a carousel at first for
the way
it insists that life is round. No,

we reply, there is music and then
it stops;
the beautiful is always rising and
falling.
We call and the children sing back
one more time.
In the tree the luminous sap
ascends.

—*"Horse and Tree"*
from Grace Notes, *Norton, 1989)*

☐ Robert Frost, 1958–59
☐ Richard Eberhart, 1959–61
☐ Louis Untermeyer, 1961–63
☐ Howard Nemerov, 1963–64
☐ Reed Whittemore, 1964–65
☐ Stephen Spender, 1965–66
☐ James Dickey, 1966–68
☐ William Jay Smith, 1968–70
☐ William Stafford, 1970–71
☐ Josephine Jacobsen, 1971–73
☐ Daniel Hoffman, 1973–74
☐ Stanley Kunitz, 1974–76
☐ Robert Hayden, 1976–78
☐ William Meredith, 1978–80
☐ Maxine Kumin, 1981–82
☐ Anthony Hecht, 1982–84
☐ Robert Fitzgerald, 1984–85 (appointed and served in health-limited capacity, but did not come to LC)
☐ Reed Whittemore, 1984–85
☐ Gwendolyn Brooks, 1985–86
☐ Robert Penn Warren, 1986–87 (first to be designated Poet Laureate Consultant in Poetry)
☐ Richard Wilbur, 1987–88
☐ Howard Nemerov, 1988–90
☐ Mark Strand, 1990–91
☐ Joseph Brodsky, 1991–92
☐ Mona Van Duyn, 1992–93

Waxing Poetic on a New Project:

Joseph Brodsky Helps to Make Poetry Available to All

Former Poet Laureate and Nobel Prize winner Joseph Brodsky has long dreamed of making poetry easily accessible to persons in all walks of life. He came closer to reaching his goal with the distribution of *Six American Poets,* an anthology that will be made available free to hospitals, hotels, airlines and other public places.

A number of sponsors are supporting the project. The book, published by Random House, is an anthology of works by Emily Dickinson, Walt Whitman, Langston Hughes, Robert Frost, Wallace Stevens and William Carlos Williams.

Project sponsors to date include Club Med, the U.S. Air Clubs and Doubletree Inns. Howard University Hospital in Washington, D.C., will be one of the first recipients, with 600 donated copies. The Book-of-the-Month Club is making available a softcover edition of the anthology.

Mr. Brodsky, who served in his post at the Library in 1991–92, was encouraged to pursue his project by Andrew Carroll, author of *Volunteers USA* (Ballantine, 1991). Mr. Carroll is coordinator of the American Poetry and Literacy Project. *Six American Poets* is a 281-page book, edited by Joel Conarroe, and includes commentaries on the lives of the poets and several representative works by each.

A reading in celebration of the project was held May 12 at the Library. Joseph Brodsky read poems by Robert Frost, works he said "belong in our bloodstream."

Former senator Eugene McCarthy spoke of how he used poetry in his speeches on the campaign trail.

One of the most beautiful readings came from Carlethia Willis, a student of Literacy Volunteers of America. Ms. Willis, who at one time was unable to read, delivered a moving reading of poems of William Carlos Williams.

Former Vermont governor and current Deputy Secretary of Education Madeleine Kunin read from Emily Dickinson and said she hoped that one day "I will see Ms. Wills reading from her own poems. We need poetry to reflect upon our lives and as a means to communicate with each other; to stand back from the day-to-day pressures, pause and get back in the fray."

Reading from Walt Whitman was the Rev. Wallace Charles Smith of Shiloh Baptist Church in Washington. Barbara Reynolds, a columnist for *USA Today,* read poetry of Langston Hughes. "I enjoy reading poetry whose subject is the African-American living in today's society," she said.

That same day, Mr. Brodsky and Mr. Carroll were guests on National Public Radio's "All Things Considered." "Americans simply don't realize they have the greatest poetry. . . . It's a very populist country," Mr. Brodsky said.

Mr. Carroll was a senior at Columbia University when he heard about Mr. Brodsky's idea. He said he got behind the project because "I thought this is just one of the greatest ideas I had ever heard."

—John Sullivan and Guy Lamolinara

Andrew Carroll

Former Poet Laureate, Joseph Brodsky (third from left), attends celebration of the *Six American Poets* project with (from left) Rev. Wallace Smith, Madeleine Kunin, Joel Conarroe, Brigitte Weeks of the Book-of-the-Month Club, Dr. Billington, Barbara Reynolds, Andrew Carroll and Elise Paschen of the Poetry Society of America. *Photo by Yusef El-Amin*

Six-Month Plan Moves Library Forward:

Personnel Policy Review Continues

With the May posting of the position of Deputy Librarian of Congress, the Library reached another stage in the lengthy revision of its personnel procedures.

The posting and filling of key management vacancies is one goal of LC's new six-month plan for human resources. The period covered by the new plan began in May. The plan calls for accomplishing the following:

☐ Analyzing the need to revise LC's existing Affirmative Action Plan;

☐ Reviewing and implementing certain recommendations by LC consultants and others regarding the Affirmative Action Office and other personnel matters;

☐ Posting critical management vacancies such as that of the Deputy Librarian;

☐ Improving "targeted recruitment";

☐ Strengthening affirmative action training and development programs;

☐ Conducting a "diversity management" program;

☐ Making internal human resources improvements;

☐ Ensuring legality and equity in the hiring of experts and consultants; and

☐ Ensuring accountability in managerial performance.

Overall implementation of the six-month plan has been vested in a high-level team, which includes Dan Mulhollan, acting Deputy Librarian of Congress; Suzanne Thorin, chief of staff; Lloyd Pauls, acting associate librarian for Human Resources; Denise Banks, affirmative action coordinator; Ben Benitez, director of Human Resources; and consultant James Morrison.

Officials said the Library's three labor organizations will be briefed periodically on aspects of the plan; "impact" bargaining will be conducted as necessary.

Dr. Billington has begun the search for a Deputy Librarian of Congress.

The team reports to Dr. Billington, and meets weekly within the Library and once a month with the staff of the Subcommittee on Libraries and Memorials of the House Administration Committee. Last March, the subcommittee, together with the Subcommittee on Investigations of the House Post Office and Civil Service Committee (both chaired by Rep. William L. Clay, a Missouri Democrat) held hearings on LC's personnel practices and racial equity (see April 5 and April 19 LC *Information Bulletin*).

The hearings followed LC procedural reforms already undertaken by Human Resources in the wake of federal district court Judge Norma Holloway Johnson's partial summary judgment Aug. 14, 1992, in *Cook v. Billington*, an LC black employees class action lawsuit whose origins go back to 1975. On the basis of 1979–88 data, Judge Johnson found that the LC hiring system was so "subjective" as to lend itself to discriminatory effects against African-American applicants for professional and administrative jobs. Lawsuit settlement talks have been under way since January.

The broad six-month plan evolved through discussions among Dr. Billington and senior LC managers as a way to address—in an organized fashion—issues raised by House members at the March hearings and by LC personnel consultants Edmund Cooke Jr., a Washington attorney, and James Morrison of Morrison Associates, who were hired after Judge Johnson's decision.

The six-month plan focuses not on creating a new personnel system (as called for, eventually, in the Library's overall 1993–2000 strategic plan), but on dealing with various weaknesses in the current system beyond those procedures already tackled by Human Resources since last August's court decision.

"The purpose of the plan is to address the concerns expressed by the Subcommittee on Libraries and Memorials of the House Administration Committee and the Subcommittee on Investigations of the House Post Office and Civil Service Committee," said Lloyd Pauls, acting associate librarian for Human Resources. "We are trying to improve the work force [of the Library], to develop a more diverse work force, and we want to look at the affirmative action program to be sure that we meet all lawful requirements," Mr. Pauls said.

Library officials noted that all of the plan's goals cannot be met immediately. For one thing, while

critical vacancies in management positions can be posted in the near future, the impact of new LC guidelines for competitive selection of bargaining unit employees must be bargained with the unions, which will delay the filling of nonmanagement vacancies.

The Library last posted vacancy announcements for professional and administrative positions on Nov. 24, 1992. The first position to be advertised since that time is that of Deputy Librarian. Several LC officials predicted that no professional and administrative positions, other than those for certain key managers, would be posted until autumn. Officials noted that continued hiring delays threaten LC's ability to meet its high-priority 1993 targets in reducing the vast backlog of uncataloged materials.

Moreover, in the current fiscal climate, the budget for the Library is unlikely to grow by much in coming years, reducing somewhat individual opportunities for hiring, training, transfer and promotion. Indeed, as Financial Services Director John Webster has pointed out, LC faces a period of selective "downsizing." Nevertheless, despite the real difficulties, a Library spokesman emphasized, Dr. Billington is determined to move ahead. The six-month plan is a start. The details:

Affirmative Action Plan. A key element of the six-month plan is to analyze LC's existing multiyear Affirmative Action Plan. Library officials will decide whether to incorporate guidelines already developed by the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC) and the Department of Labor, as well as recommendations on affirmative action made by Mr. Morrison and Mr. Cooke. Much of this analysis will involve collecting data to evaluate existing LC affirmative action programs; assessing the kinds of barriers that prevent highly motivated individuals from advancing in their jobs; and looking at labor market studies to determine how many potential minority candidates exist for LC jobs in critical specialties.

Lloyd Pauls: "We are trying to develop a more diverse work force." *Photo by James Glover*

Competitive Selection Procedures and Targeted Recruitment. Closely tied to evaluation of the current Affirmative Action Plan is the revision of the Library's competitive selection procedures, incorporating certain recommendations of Mr. Cooke and Mr. Morrison, and the ability of the Affirmative Action Office to operate effectively within LC's management structure. An improved targeted recruitment program to assure a larger and more diverse applicant pool is also one of the goals.

Training. The first component of training is to expand the successful existing two-year affirmative action intern program from 14 participants (in the 1991–93 class) to at least 25. Under the program, selected staffers who are in nonprofessional positions are placed in professional trainee positions, and through training and experience, if successful, move into professional or administrative positions that lead to GS–11 or GS–12 jobs. Mentors and individual development plans are important parts of the program.

The second component is the new affirmative action leadership program. Funded by an LC benefactor, the 15-month program will include practical experience, professional mentoring, management workshops and in some cases, academic courses. The Library will select up to 10 individuals from underrepresented groups to participate, both from within and outside the Library, who have shown strong potential for leadership in libraries. At program's end, all successful participants move up—some into supervisory jobs at LC, others to similar jobs in other libraries.

"The Library of Congress is filling a serious professional void. Specialized leadership programs for underrepresented groups are not available in schools of library and information science, and intern programs [in many libraries], once available through foundations, have been abandoned for lack of money," said Deanna Marcum, director of Public Service and Collection Management I.

Third, LC will develop and implement a Library-wide basic training program for supervisors. Overall responsibility for training within the Library will lie with the Staff Training and Development Office headed by Sylvia Cooke Martin.

Diversity Management. Increasing employee awareness of the need to get along with individuals from different backgrounds is another goal of the new six-month plan. Herbert Z. Wong, a consultant hired by the Library in December 1992 to examine work force diversity, has been retained to assess, through individual interviews and focus groups, LC's current situation and to make recommendations.

Internal Improvements in Human Resources. The six-month plan's authors see efficiency in Human

(Cont. on p. 255)

LC Names Copyright Advisory Group

The Librarian of Congress announced May 18 the formation of a 20-member private sector group to advise the Library and the Copyright Office on improvements that can be made to the system of copyright registration and deposit through which the Library receives works of enduring value for its collections.

The group will be co-chaired by Robert Wedgeworth, president of the International Federation of Libraries and Library Associations, who is now at the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, and former Register of Copyrights Barbara Ringer, one of the principal architects of the 1976 Copyright Act.

The formation of the group is a response to the introduction on Feb. 16, 1993, of H.R. 897 by Rep. William J. Hughes (D-N.J.) and S. 373 by Sen. Dennis DeConcini (D-Ariz.). The bills propose significant changes in the Copyright Act, which governs copyright registration and the relationship of the Copyright Office to the Library of Congress (see LC *Information Bulletin*, March 22).

In announcing the advisory group, Dr. Billington said: "Congressman Hughes and Senator DeConcini have asked the Library and the Copyright Office to reexamine their relationship and the present system of copyright registration.

"Our task is to assure that creators and copyright owners are protected by copyright law while also ensuring that works resulting from their labors are acquired and preserved for the education and enrichment of future generations. The current system has allowed the Library to develop its unmatched collections of books, films, periodicals and other materials on behalf of the nation.

"We also must consider any possible burdens and inequities that may have developed in recent years, as well as the benefits of a public registry to authors, copyright owners, users of the system, the court and the public. The distinguished men and women who have offered to assist the Library and the Copyright Office can help us devise suggestions for the Congress to consider."

The group is expected to begin its work shortly and complete at least a substantial part of it within six months.

Thatcher Foundation Awards Grant to Train Russian Librarians

The Margaret Thatcher Foundation announced March 29 that it is making a grant of $75,000 to the Library of Congress. The grant will support a training program this summer for 10 Russian librarians at the Library and selected local libraries throughout the United States. This is the first grant the Thatcher Foundation has made.

Dr. Billington said, "As a result of the many political and social changes in the former Soviet Union, Russia has become acutely aware of the importance of free access to information as the basis for democratization. With the opening of many formerly secret archives, Russia is experiencing an 'information explosion.' There is an enormous need for Russian librarians to acquire new skills in the acquisition, management and use of information resources."

In making the grant, Margaret Thatcher, former British prime minister, said, "Freedom depends on free access to information. After years of channeling information to serve the needs of the state, Russian librarians need to be trained to serve the needs of their citizens."

Ten Russian librarians will be selected by the Library of Congress for the training program, with assistance from the Libraries Department of the Russian Ministry of Culture. The librarians will be selected from a broad regional spectrum, not just from Moscow and St. Petersburg.

The interns will spend the first week of an eight-week training period at the Library of Congress, followed by six weeks at a library in the United States. The type of library—university, special or school—will depend on the Russian librarian's background and interest. All the interns will return to the Library of Congress for a final week of wrap-up discussion, program evaluation and recommendations. The American Library Association will assist LC in identifying U.S. libraries to act as hosts to the interns.

Margaret Thatcher established her foundation in the United States in April 1992. The goals of the foundation are to promote the acceptance of the principles of economic freedom and democracy; to assist and work with people of the former communist countries and other oppressive regimes who are striving to adopt democracy; to encourage strong transatlantic links among Britain, Europe and North America; to foster greater contact among Western nations and those of the Middle East; and to further free trade throughout the world.

The funds that support the foundation are raised entirely through private philanthropy. The initial phase of grants will concentrate on providing scholarships to individuals throughout Eastern Europe who have shown interest in establishing free market capitalism in their part of the world.

Awadagin Pratt rehearses for his Washington debut to mark the inauguration of the Carolyn Royall Just Fund in the Library of Congress. *Photos by Yusef El-Amin*

Presenting a Major New Talent:
Awadagin Pratt Makes D.C. Debut in Library Concert

Cheers and bravos erupted from the packed house at the National Academy of Sciences, Friday evening, May 14. Many people waited in line as long as two hours or listened from the academy's great hall as the music was piped in, in order to hear Awadagin Pratt and the Mendelssohn String Quartet make their Washington debut.

Not only was this the first Washington performance of a major new talent, but it was also the inauguration of the Carolyn Royall Just Fund in the Library of Congress. Ms. Just, who practiced law in the District of Columbia for nearly 50 years, was also an accomplished amateur violist with an affinity for chamber music. Her generous bequest will support the presentation and broadcasting of Library concerts.

The concert was presented by the Library of Congress as part of its 1992–93 concert series. Naumburg Piano Competition award winner Awadagin Pratt's playing ably demonstrated the full spectrum of his abilities—from the power and sheer volume emanating from the piano as he performed the Bach-Busoni *Chaconne* from the *Partita No. 2 in D minor,* to his complete command of the keyboard and facile technical skills evidenced in Franz Liszt's *Funerailles* from *Harmonies poetiques et religieuses.* In addition to his talents as a pianist. Mr. Pratt is equally gifted as both a violinist and conductor and was the first graduate of the Peabody Conservatory of Music to receive degrees in three performance areas.

Mr. Pratt has a particular fondness for chamber music and was joined in the concert by the Mendelssohn String Quartet, composed of violinists Nick Eanet and Nicholas Mann, violist Katherine Murdock and cellist Marcy Rosen. The quartet has established a reputation as one of the most imaginative and exciting quartets of its generation. Currently, the quartet is beginning a three-year residence at Harvard University, while performing extensively in the United States and Europe. The group opened the concert with the Mozart *Quartet in D major,* K. 499, and collaborated with Mr. Pratt in

Dvorak's Piano Quintet in A Major, Op. 81.

Mr. Pratt, who uses a very low stool at the piano, recalled the way Glenn Gould used to sit at the piano.

In a May 16 *Washington Post* review of the concert, Joseph McLellan called Mr. Pratt "a piano powerhouse." "Pratt played the piano with a violinist's sensitivity. What provoked the standing ovation was probably the Olympian thunders he drew from his instrument—great cascades of thick, complex harmonies that only the piano can generate. But the true index of his great potential came in his subtle control of that awesome power, the timid whispers and the eloquent treatment of passages that have the violin's one-note-at-a-time simplicity."

The concert was recorded by CBS and will be broadcast in part on *CBS Sunday Morning* with Charles Kuralt sometime in June.

—*Mary McCarthy, Music Division*

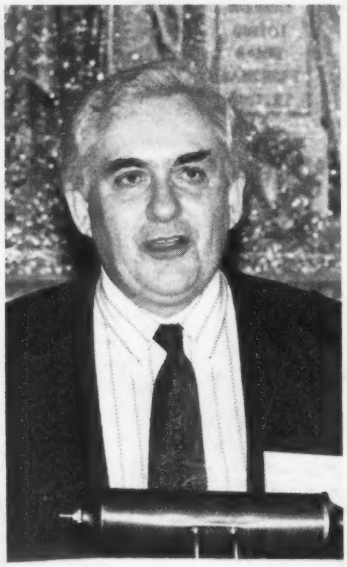
Awadagin Pratt resumes rehearsals after Leo LaSota tunes the piano; the Mendelssohn String Quartet joined Mr. Pratt in the May 14 concert. The quartet is composed of violinists Nick Eanet (far left) and Nicholas Mann, violist Katherine Murdock and cellist Marcy Rosen.

Music of the Renaissance:

Conference Held in Conjunction with 'Rome Reborn' Exhibition

An important new volume of studies in Renaissance music will be published as the result of the Library's April 1-3 conference on "Music, Musicians and Musical Culture in Renaissance Rome," presented in early April as an adjunct to its major exhibition "Rome Reborn: The Vatican Library and Renaissance Culture," which attracted 250,000 visitors before it closed April 30.

Dr. Billington cited the exhibition as a demonstration of the Library's determination to "mediate the world's knowledge to a wider audience" and expressed appreciation to the 50 scholars in attendance for their willingness to study Renaissance music and participate in this three-day conference.



James Pruett welcomes participants to the music conference. *Photos by Jim Higgins*

James W. Pruett, chief of the Library's Music Division, praised what he called the "reawakening of energies and interests" on the part of scholars and said that publication of the proceedings will be an important event.

"We are working on the details of publication of papers prepared for and presented at the conference," Dr. Pruett said. "And we expect this publication to be of major importance to scholars studying Renaissance music."

Norma Baker, acting director of the Library's Development Office and coordinator for the conference, said, "We have had inquiries from several academic presses, and hope to publish the proceedings within the next year."

Editor for the planned publication is Richard Sherr of the music faculty at Smith College. Dr. Sherr and Dr. Baker curated the music section of the exhibition.

The 17 papers presented were specially prepared for the conference and dealt with some facet of papal choirs of the 15th and 16th centuries and the composers who wrote the words and music they performed.

Pamela Starr of the University of Nebraska School of Music described the ways that an instrument of papal patronage, the "per obitem" supplication, contributes to the understanding of 15th century music and musicians. "This is a document that was required of all clerics who wished to obtain an ecclesiastical benefice that had been relinquished by the death of another clergyman," Dr. Starr reported. Because of the precise information required, the documents that preserve the hundreds of thousands of such requests contain an enormous amount of reliable information about Renaissance clergymen, among whom were the hundreds of musicians who formed the cadre of composers and performers of 15th century polyphony, she continued.

Lewis Lockwood of the Harvard University Department of Music presented newly discovered documentary material on the celebrated singer Antonio Collebaudi, called "Bidon," one of the most famous performers of the early 16th century.

Margaret Bent of All Souls College at Oxford University shared with the group the unraveling of mysteries surrounding music written to petition or celebrate popes in the very early 15th century. Although they are fragile and difficult to read and many of their dates uncertain, their study by modern scholars has produced knowledge on such subjects as occasions and traditions celebrated. These studies, Dr. Bent

Margaret Bent shares mysteries surrounding music of the early 15th century.

noted, contribute further background to understanding the achievement of Guillaume Dufay, the great Franco-Flemish composer who sang in the papal chapel in the 1430s, "as the first composer of a surviving body of works under papal patronage."

Conferees were treated to a concert by Capella Alamire, directed by Peter Urquhard of the University of New Hampshire faculty. The ensemble, which was founded in 1984 in Cambridge, Mass., to explore the music of the Renaissance, performed *Fragmenta Missarum: Mass Movements from Vatican Manuscripts.*

The musicologists also toured the Vatican exhibition, including its major section on music. One document on view listed choir members who had been late for rehearsal and the amounts each was fined for the infraction.

"We are working on the details of publication of the papers prepared for and presented at the conference. And we expect this publication to be of major importance to scholars studying Renaissance music."

—James Pruett

The conference was made possible by the following foundations in the Library of Congress: The Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge Foundation, the Da Capo Fund, the Charles Louis Elson Memorial Fund and the Nicholas Longworth Foundation.

—Jeanne Smith

CORRECTION

A story in the May 3 issue, page 188, incorrectly referred to Andras Suto as "one of Hungary's most important contemporary authors." It should have called him "one of the most important Hungarian authors," as Mr. Suto, an ethnic Hungarian, lives and writes in Transylvania, which has been part of Romania since 1920, except for a brief period during World War II, when the northern part was reunited with Hungary.

'Understanding the Hollow Center': *Lecturer Discusses Japanese Mythology*

According to Japanese author and psychologist Hayao Kawai, one of the fundamental tenets in American philosophy—the importance of the individual—is unfamiliar to the Japanese and, if given a foothold, could harm their society.

A professor at the International Research Center for Japanese Studies, Dr. Kawai delivered the 1993 Mansfield American-Pacific Lecture on "Japanese Mythology: Understanding the Hollow Center" at the Library on April 8. His presentation was the latest in a series of presentations on "National Values and International Differences: Moral Visions in Japan and the United States."

"The distinctions between 'I' and 'other' in Japanese are not as clear-cut as they are to Westerners," Dr. Kawai said during his opening remarks. "For a Japanese, the use of 'I' is defined by others. . . . A Japanese exists primarily as part of a group to which he or she belongs.

"A Westerner might express his or her own wish first, but then is open to compromise for others," he continued. But "a Japanese would first wait for the opinion of others, assess the general tendencies and then adapt to a single unanimous opinion."

Dr. Kawai explained that this difference in philosophy may be confusing and frustrating for Americans who conduct business with the Japanese. He gave the example of an American businessman who sought a decision from a representative in a Japanese company. When asked for a reply, the Japanese businessman said he would speak with his supervisor about the matter. But when the American questioned the Japanese supervisor himself, the official insisted on discussing the issue with his subordinates.

Dr. Kawai ascribed the differences between Japan and America to the distinct mythologies that have shaped each culture over time. While the concept of a single, strong and omniscient God has dominated Western beliefs, the Japanese celebrate several triads of gods, which place one, virtually nonacting deity in a "hollow center," surrounded by two balancing and protecting gods.

"When we think of a 'central principle' it connotes a strong central power," Dr. Kawai explained.

By contrast, for the Japanese, "balancing is attained by the whole structure, which does not have to have a center actively ruling every element in the structure. They can coexist in a balanced way, without one ruling the other, but each always influencing the other. Therefore, each act always affects someone else. That is why the Japanese have to apologize for so many actions."

Hayao Kawai delivers the 1993 Mansfield American-Pacific Lecture on April 8. *Photo by Jim Higgins*

Dr. Kawai admitted that the Japanese tradition of consensus does not encourage argument or debate, nor does it acknowledge absolutes such as "right" and "wrong." According to Dr. Kawai, Japanese society depends on a linkage of many elements to function smoothly. Thus, if enough disruption occurs, a strong central figure may take advantage of the instability and begin to dominate society.

"When the equilibrium [among Japanese] gets upset, anxiety deepens," he said. "Then there is a great demand for someone to reestablish the equilibrium." In the mid-1930s, this "someone" was the Japanese military establishment, whose members also called upon the culture's mythology to insist that Japan, as "the country of the gods . . . could never be defeated.

"At present, there is a similar danger," he warned, explaining that, if his countrymen feel "pressured" enough to perceive a disturbance in the general balance, they may seek "someone to step into the hollow center to reestablish equilibrium. . . . This could lead to fascism." But he insisted that if a majority of the components of Japanese society are kept strong, they will prevent any single threat, however powerful, to the hollow center.

He spoke admiringly of the Japanese belief in compromise over desires of the individual, which he says encourages flexibility. "When something goes wrong in one position, another worker can spontaneously jump in, because at all times the workers are in a balancing relationship with each other."

But such a system discourages creativity.

"A creative person cannot survive in the system, because [they] disrupt the balance," he said. "So, many creative people have to leave Japan. That's why we never make the big discoveries but always improve on the discoveries of others."

Dr. Kawai ended by warning his compatriots against falling into a dangerous trap. Japanese businessmen traveling to developing countries sometimes behave in "tyrannical ways," he said. When in the United States, which is led by strong, central power figures, a Japanese entrepreneur may begin to feel "full of might" and be tempted to move "into the center and behave like a tyrant."

He told the story of the mythological "Leech Child," a deformed but potentially aggressive ("male sun") figure who was abandoned by his parents and left to die. According to legend, the child later returned as the god of merchants. Dr. Kawai said uneasily that his popularity in Japan's religious pantheon is on the rise.

Those who succumb to such "mercantile" tendencies while in the United States may find themselves reverting back to the "hollow center" approach, he said.

Dr. Kawai urged his fellow Japanese "not to hurry to put the mercantile Leech Child into the center" but to include it into "the Japanese pantheon in a harmonious way.

"Recently in Japan, much is told about *gaiatsu*, pressures from outside," he said. "But for me, it is not a force from outside but from inside to make us remember the existence of the male sun god Leech Child, whom we Japanese threw out long ago."

—*Barbara Bryant*

A Family's Persecution

Professor Ningkun Wu spoke in the Mumford Room May 13, addressing the question "China: Has the People's Dream Survived?"

Born in Yangzhou, China, Ningkun Wu came to the United States in 1943. He was studying for a Ph.D. in English at the University of Chicago when, in 1951, he received a cable urging him to return to Yenching University in Beijing. Hoping to build a new, democratic China, he soon found himself a victim of "thought reform," the Great Leap Forward, the Red Guard reign of terror and the disasters of the Cultural Revolution. The book he and his wife have written, *A Single Tear: A Family's Persecution, Love and Endurance in Communist China*, chronicles the brutality of the Chinese communist regime in a factual, personal way—through prisons and work camps to near starvation and almost fatal illness.

The couple insist their experience was not unique, that it was the fate of at least a half-million Chinese intellectuals. Despite the experience Ningkun Wu ends the book as he did his lecture, with a modulated yet powerful hope that the power of decency, civility and love among the people of China will not only endure but, in the end, prevail.

Ningkun Wu addresses the question "China: Has the People's Dream Survived?" *Photo by Jim Higgins*

Israeli President Chaim Herzog and his wife are greeted by Dr. Billington (left) and Michael Grunberger before touring the "Scrolls from the Dead Sea" exhibition. *Photo by Jim Higgins*

A Major Exhibition Opens:

'Scrolls from the Dead Sea' Attracts Widespread Media Attention

by Guy Lamolinara

"This exhibition was organized so that all may see what is so widely discussed."

With those words a shroud was lifted from what has been called the greatest archaeological find of the 20th century: the Dead Sea Scrolls. The speaker was Gen. Amir Drori, head of the Israel Antiquities Authority (IAA), where most of the scrolls are kept and studied by scholars.

Gen. Drori had come to the Library for a news conference dedicated to the opening of "Scrolls from the Dead Sea: The Ancient Library of Qumran and Modern Scholarship," a major exhibition running through Aug. 1.

The news media gathered April 26 in the Madison Gallery, at the entrance to the exhibition, to ask questions regarding a subject that has fascinated scholars as well as the general public since the scrolls' discovery in 1947 in caves of Qumran, near Jerusalem.

Also on hand to answer queries were Librarian of Congress James H. Billington; Michael W. Grunberger, head of the Hebraic Section and exhibition curator; Irene U. Burnham, head of the Interpretive Programs Office and the exhibition director; Doris A. Hamburg, head of the Paper Conservation Section in the Conservation Office; Jacob Fisch, marketing director of the IAA; and Jill D. Brett, public affairs officer.

Dr. Billington opened the press preview by thanking Mark Talisman of Project Judaica Foundation, for its support in funding the exhibition, and Hilton International, which provided additional support.

"It is especially fitting that this historic exhibition is opening at the Library of Congress, since the first time the Dead Sea Scrolls were exhibited in the United States was in October of 1949, in the Great Hall of the Library's Thomas Jefferson Building," he said.

"This exhibition includes 12 Dead Sea Scrolls, as well as a section of archaeological artifacts excavated at Qumran—all from the collections

of the Israel Antiquities Authority. We have augmented these items with materials from our Hebraic, manuscript, motion picture, map and photographic collections," the Librarian added.

In his introduction of Gen. Drori, Dr. Billington noted how "under his leadership, the Israel Antiquities Authority has greatly increased the number of scholars working on the Dead Sea Scrolls. He has set publication schedules that will see [all] the scrolls published within the decade. . . . This exhibition stems directly from his inspiration and from his commitment to make the scrolls better known."

Gen. Drori emphasized that already, "80 percent of the scrolls have been published." He assured one reporter—who asked whether there was any reason that the IAA "should have kept a monopoly" on the scrolls—that "if you want to be a scholar, you are welcome; we invite every scholar to join the project."

Many questions addressed the preservation of the scrolls and their housing. Ms. Hamburg explained that when designing the housings, "we wanted to make sure that we thought of every circumstance" that might harm the scrolls and how that could be prevented. She noted that LC conservators already have experience working "with some of the very earliest paper."

Dr. Grunberger explained the differing interpretations ascribed to one of the most controversial scroll fragments in the exhibition: that of the "pierced" or "piercing" Messiah. This six-line fragment, the smallest in the exhibition, refers to a Messiah from the Branch of David. The fragment also makes reference to a judgment and to a killing. Because a critical word has no diacriticals, it is not clear whether the Messiah referred to in the text is being pierced or is himself doing the piercing; that is, whether the Messiah is being killed or is doing the killing.

"The exhibition does not take any sides in this controversy or in any of the others associated with the interpretations of the scrolls. Our exhibit gives all points of view," Dr. Grunberger said. But once again, the questioning returned to the subject of scroll access. "Can you say that the sequestering of the scrolls has delayed the [progress of] scholarship?" one reporter asked. "No," Dr. Billington replied. "The general dissemination of scholarship sometimes can be hurried in the electronic age, but scholarship itself cannot."

Laura Betts, reporter for *The Dallas Morning News*, pauses to study a Torah Scroll from LC's collection; Jacob Fisch, marketing director, and Gen. Amir Drori, both of the Israel Antiquities Authority, discuss the exhibition with Norma Baker, acting director of Development. *Photos by Yusef El-Amin*

Reception Celebrates 'Scrolls' Opening:

Exhibition Meets Hopes of Project Judaica Foundation

For Gen. Amir Drori, director of the Israel Antiquities Authority (IAA), "Scrolls from the Dead Sea" is more than just a display of some of the oldest manuscripts ever discovered.

The exhibition is a response to "the huge interest built up in the public imagination [that I hope] will be satisfied by this display." The general's remarks were delivered during a reception marking the official opening of the exhibition, held April 28.

Between 550 and 600 people crowded into the Library's Montpelier Room to celebrate the event. "Shalom," said Gen. Drori in welcoming the members of Congress, IAA officials, Library staffers and other invited guests. "We invite you all to the Holy Land to see" the area from which the Dead Sea Scrolls were discovered. "We plan to in-

Mark Talisman (left), head of the Project Judaica Foundation Inc., gives a copy of the exhibition catalog to Gen. Drori during the April 28 reception; joining in the opening ceremonies were (from left): Daniel Mulhollan, acting Deputy Librarian of Congress, Sens. Frank Lautenberg (D-N.J.) and Howard Metzenbaum (D-Ohio) and Dr. Billington. *Photos by Jim Higgins and John Sullivan*

crease the excavation work in the Dead Sea area," he added.

Mark Talisman, head of the Project Judaica Foundation Inc., the major source of funds for the exhibition, offered words of praise for Dr. Billington. "He has met all our hopes and dreams regarding the opening at our national library."

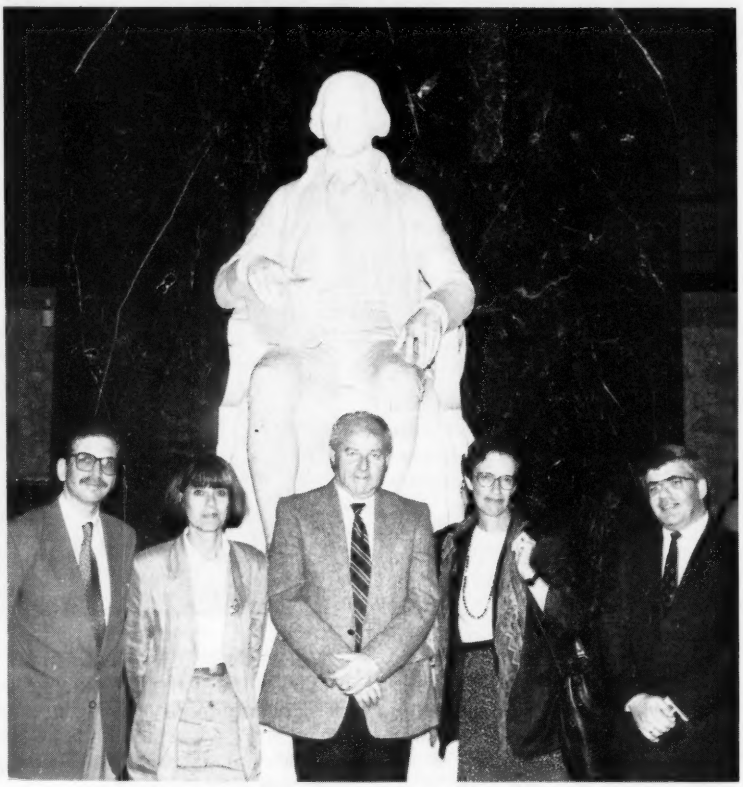
Plans for the exhibition began more than a year ago. In December 1991, Mr. Talisman contacted the Library on behalf of the Israel Antiquities Authority and broached the subject of the Library's hosting an exhibition of the Dead Sea Scrolls and related artifacts. After considering the proposal, Dr. Billington agreed.

Mr. Talisman also thanked Irene Burnham, head of the Interpretive Programs Office, and Norma Baker, acting director of Development, for their contributions. "It all happened fast and well," he said.

Mr. Talisman called the exhibition catalog, edited by the IAA's Ayala Sussmann and Ruth Peled, "not simply a catalog but a very important piece of literature." And he acknowledged "my friend Elie Wiesel," the Nobel Peace Prize winner and human rights activist.

"He and [LC exhibition curator] Michael Grunberger had a long disputation, so the exhibit is working already."

—Guy Lamolinara



Irene Burnham (far left) and Michael Grunberger (far right) gave a tour of the exhibition to Mark Talisman; Jonathan Silver, special assistant to the Secretary of Commerce; and Elie Wiesel (the woman is unidentified); stopping for a moment outside of the exhibition were (from left): Jacob Fisch, Ruth Peled, Gen. Drori and Ayala Sussmann. Ms. Peled and Ms. Sussmann edited the exhibition catalog. *Photos by John Sullivan and Yusef El-Amin*

LC Acquires Rare Prospectus of Encyclopedia

Following is another in an occasional series of articles featuring significant new acquisitions of the Library or newly available collections.

The Library has acquired a rare copy of the prospectus to the *Encyclopédie méthodique, ou par ordre de matières* published in pamphlet form by Charles-Joseph Panckoucke in December 1781.

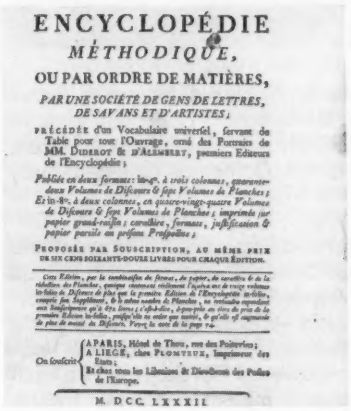
Caught in the encyclopedic frenzy of the time and inspired by Diderot's criticism of his own and d'Alembert's *Encyclopédie, ou Dictionnaire raisonné des arts et des sciences (1751–1772)*, Panckoucke proposed to publish the ultimate encyclopedia. The *Méthodique* would be a revised, enlarged and more scientific work than the *Encyclopédie* and organized systematically by subject rather than by the long-popular, but less scientific, alphabetical ordering of entries.

The *Méthodique*, organized as a series of subject dictionaries, would present subjects more comprehensively and cohesively than the *Encyclopédie* had been able to do. The *Encyclopédie* had relied on a controversial system of cross-references to bring various aspects of a subject together, as well as to promote the philosophic view of the *encyclopédistes*.

The 80-page prospectus of the *Méthodique* includes criticisms of the *Encyclopédie*, samples of text, a list of authors and a type specimen of the three-columns-per-page quarto edition, demonstrating the paper and type specially cast by the preeminent French typefounder, Pierre Simon Fournier. Panckoucke offered his enlarged and updated encyclopedia in two formats—a quarto and an octavo edition—at a moderate price fixed for the duration of the subscription. By offering smaller formats and a lower price, he hoped to make his *Méthodique* more accessible to a far wider range of reading publics than Diderot's folio editions had been.

It is of special significance to the Library of Congress that Panckoucke achieved his aim of spreading the *Méthodique* to wider and geographically different publics. During the years following the issuance of this prospectus, Panckoucke was able to sign up more than 4,000 subscribers. Among his clientele was Thomas Jefferson, having arrived in Paris in 1784 as Benjamin Franklin's successor as minister to the French court, subscribing not only for himself, but also for his friends in America.

There is also evidence of Jefferson's subscriptions for James Monroe, James Madison, Benjamin Franklin and others. By 1815 Jefferson had 136½ volumes of the *Méthodique* in his private library. This number is revealed in the catalog of his library that he sold to Congress after the British burned the Capitol in 1814. The Library of Congress was then housed in the Capitol. Jefferson's library formed the nucleus of the Library of Congress's collections and set the direction of the Library's collecting patterns for the future.



ENCYCLOPÉDIE
MÉTHODIQUE,
OU PAR ORDRE DE MATIÈRES,
PAR UNE SOCIÉTÉ DE GENS DE LETTRES, DE SAVANS ET D'ARTISTES;
PRÉCÉDÉE d'un Vocabulaire universel, servant de Table pour tout l'Ouvrage, orné des Portraits de MM. DIDEROT & D'ALEMBERT, premiers Editeurs de l'Encyclopédie;
Publiée en deux formats: in-4°. à trois colonnes, contenant deux Volumes de Discours & sept Volumes de Planches; Et in-8°. à deux colonnes, en quatre-vingt-quatre Volumes de Discours & sept Volumes de Planches; imprimés sur papier grand-raisin; caractères, formats, justification & papier pareils au présent Prospectus;
PROPOSÉE PAR SOUSCRIPTION, AU MÊME PRIX DE SIX CENS SOIXANTE-DOUZE LIVRES POUR CHAQUE ÉDITION.
Cette Edition, par la combinaison du format, du papier, des caractères & de la tabelle des Planches, quoique contenant réellement l'autre un de cinq volumes in-folio de Discours de plus que la première Edition de l'Encyclopédie in-folio, compris son Supplément, & le même nombre de Planches, ne formera cependant aux Souscripteurs qu'à cinq livres; c'est-à-dire, à-peu-près au tiers du prix de la première Edition in-folio, puisque le tout ne sera, & qu'il n'y augmente de plus de moitié des Discours. Voyez la suite de la page 79.
On souscrit: A PARIS, Hôtel de Thou, rue des Poitevins; A LIEGE, chez PLOMTEUX, Imprimeur des Etats; Et chez tous les Libraires & Directeurs des Postes de l'Europe.
M. DCC. LXXXII.

In the writing of some of the articles. Jean-Nicolas Demeunier, who in 1786 was preparing the articles on the United States and various states, sent Jefferson a long list of questions about the history and character of the newly formed nation.

Jefferson found the article on *Etats-Unis* full of errors and misconceptions and sent back to Demeunier a very long letter containing corrections and suggestions, which Demeunier incorporated into his text. Demeunier's article on Virginia followed Jefferson's *Notes on the State of Virginia* fairly closely, and the author also reprinted Virginia's statute for religious freedom.

The *Méthodique* began publication in 1782, during the last phase of Enlightenment publishing immediately preceding the French Revolution. By the time Panckoucke had published his 1781 prospectus, he was well aware that he was undertaking a huge project involving him in an enormous financial speculation. He had not, however, foreseen the dramatic changes in the political and economic environment that would affect the publication of his encyclopedia.

The *Méthodique* survived the revolution and was completed in 1832, 50 years after Panckoucke launched the project. The prospectus, entirely untrimmed in original wrappers and in perfect preservation, adds to the Library's comprehensive collection of the world's encyclopedias, including its copy of Panckoucke's 217-volume encyclopedia. Its ties with Thomas Jefferson make it an all the more significant acquisition in 1993, the 250th anniversary of the birth of the nation's third president.

—Carol Armbruster, French-Italian specialist, European Division, and Larry E. Sullivan, chief, Rare Book and Special Collections Division

LC Receives Collection of Amerígo Vespucci Documents

Germán Arciniegas (seated) accompanied by his niece Ampara Torres of LC's Conservation Office, presented the Vespucci Collection to (from left): Donald Panzera, Exchange and Gift Division chief; James Hutson, Manuscript Division chief; and John Hébert, Columbus Quincentenary coordinator. *Photo by Jim Higgins*

Distinguished Colombian historian Germán Arciniegas presented a collection of research documents on the Vespucci family of Florence to the Library on April 27.

Dr. Arciniegas formally turned over the collection at ceremonies at the Library following his lecture on "Los Vespucci de Florencia." The lecture was sponsored by the Library's Columbian Quincentenary Program and Hispanic Division, the Hispanic Cultural Society and the Cultural Center of the InterAmerican Development Bank.

The Arciniegas collection contains documents related to the Vespucci family, from the 14th century through the Renaissance. Amerígo Vespucci was an explorer and the first European to establish that the Americas were a separate landmass from the rest of the world. In 1947 Dr. Arciniegas began research on the Vespucci family to reach a better understanding of the social and intellectual atmosphere that shaped Vespucci's personality. Upon receiving a research grant, he began a 10-year project to cull the rich resources of Florence for Vespucci-related materials. During his research, he uncovered materials on the Medicis, Machiavelli, Michelangelo, Dante, Leonardo da Vinci and Galileo, as well as various members of the Vespucci family.

The Vespucci Collection contains 30 files of transcriptions of 1,000 pages of original Italian documents, more than 1,000 pages of documents translated into English and more than 1,000 pages of research cards on the Vespuccis in Spanish prepared by Dr. Arciniegas. These provide summaries of the most outstanding members of the Vespucci family.

While working with the Vespucci materials, Dr. Arciniegas published three works, *Amerígo y el Nuevo Mundo* (Madrid, 1990), *El mundo de la bella Simonetta* (Bogota, 1990), and *El embajador; vida de Guido Antonio, tío de Amerígo Vespucci* (Bogota, 1990). He noted during his lecture that much more work on Amerígo and the other members of the active Vespucci family can be produced from the collection and urged continued research. The material will be housed in the Library's Manuscript Division, which contains other original Vespucci materials in its Hans P. Kraus Collection. The Library of Congress's Rare Book and Special Collections Division also holds a number of very rare imprints of Vespucci.

Dr. Arciniegas is a widely recognized Colombian scholar, diplomat, professor, newspaperman and political figure. Born in 1900, he has held many official posts, including Minister of National Education and Colombian ambassador to Italy, Israel, Venezuela and the Vatican. He has written more than 50 books and numerous articles and reviews.

'Memory & Imagination' Wins Bulgarian Award

"Memory & Imagination," the Library's one-hour documentary film, has garnered yet another award. Officials at the United States Information Agency have notified the Library that the film was awarded the Grand Prize at the 16th International Film Festival in Sofia, Bulgaria.

Discussions also are under way to make the film available to the newly emerging television networks in the countries of the former Soviet Union.

Copies on VHS videocassette may be purchased for $30, postage paid, from the Library of Congress, Sales Shop, Washington, DC 20540-5240.

News from the Center for the Book:

New Publications on Jefferson, 'Year of Lifetime Reader' Programs

The Library has just published *Jefferson's Legacy: A Brief History of the Library of Congress* by John Y. Cole, the director of the Center for the Book. A well-illustrated, 103-page book aimed at the general reader, *Jefferson's Legacy* summarizes the history of the Library from 1800 to 1992. It also contains sections on the institution's collections, its buildings and the 13 Librarians of Congress, from John Beckley (1802–1807) through James H. Billington, who took office in 1987.

"If ever a library had a single founder, Thomas Jefferson is the founder of the Library of Congress," states Dr. Billington in his preface. Pointing out that the Library, "America's oldest national cultural institution," will be 200 years old in the year 2000, Dr. Billington notes that in its bicentennial decade, "the Library of Congress will honor its founder and renew its commitment to the knowledge-based society that Jefferson envisioned."

John Y. Cole, a historian and librarian, has been on the staff of the Library of Congress since 1966 and director of the Center for the Book since it was established in 1977. His many writings about the history of the Library include *For Congress and the Nation: A Chronological History of the Library of Congress* (1979) and "The Nation's Reading Rooms" in *Washington, D.C.: A Smithsonian Book of the Nation's Capital* (1992).

The publication of *Jefferson's Legacy: A Brief History of the Library of Congress* was supported by the Madison Council, a national, private sector advisory group dedicated to helping the Library share its unique resources with the nation and the world.

The price is $9.50 and it may be purchased in person at the Library of Congress Sales Shop or ordered prepaid from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20422. The stock number, 030-001-00142-3, should be cited in mail orders.

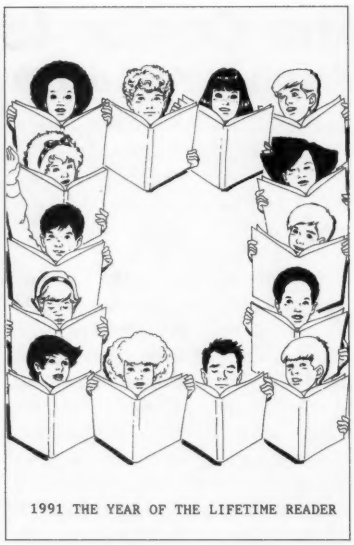
☐ **Report on 'Year of the Lifetime Reader' Published.** Developing Lifetime Readers: A Report on the 1991 "Year of the Lifetime Reader" promotion of the Library of Congress, has just been published. The illustrated, 44-page booklet describes how the Center for the Book's Year of the Lifetime Reader project developed and what happened in schools, libraries, bookstores and other organizations around the country. It was compiled by the center's Michael Thompson to share the ideas that made Year of the Lifetime Reader so effective in promoting reading and to stimulate

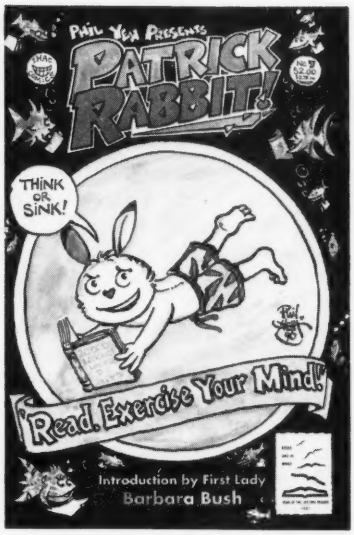
LC's Alexander Graham Bell Collection documents the life of a great American inventor. Bell, his wife and son attend the 1907 opening of Bell's tetrahedral tower; former Librarian Archibald MacLeish (center) joined David Mearns, Reference Department director, and Verner Clapp, Acquisitions Department director, in examining Jefferson's rough draft of the Declaration of Independence. *Photos from* Jefferson's Legacy

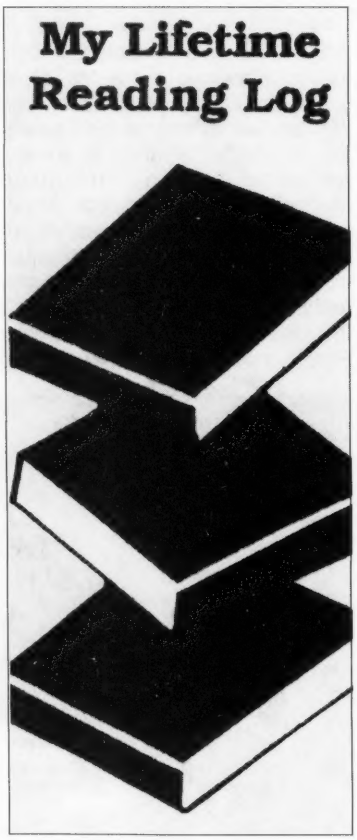
thinking on how to make future campaigns even more effective.

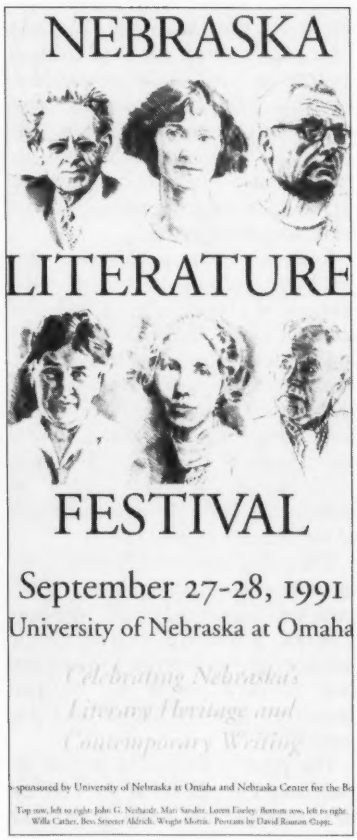
In his preface, Center for the Book Director John Y. Cole outlines the history of the center's reading promotion campaigns, which began in 1987 with the "Year of the Reader," and is continuing in 1993-94 with "Books Change Lives." The photographs in the report include "Great Grandmother Reads to Me," by Connie Thompson of Pollok, Texas, the grand prize winner in the "To Be a Lifetime Reader" photo contest, and 12 other national winners in the black-and-white category. The 109 national, civic and educational organizations that served as reading promotion partners of the Library of Congress in the campaign are listed in an appendix.

Copies of *Developing Lifetime Readers* are being distributed to the Center for the Book's 28 affiliated state centers and to its national reading promotion partners, which now number 124. Single copies are available at no cost to libraries and other organizations. Requests should be sent to the Library of Congress, Center for the Book, Washington, DC 20540-8200.









The National Black Child Development Institute published a brochure for parents to encourage reading by children; comic book *Patrick Rabbit!* features an introduction by former first lady Barbara Bush and the "Year of the Lifetime Reader" logo on the front cover; the "My Lifetime Reading Log" was designed by the Public Library of Des Moines to help patrons keep track of their reading habits; a brochure and program of the first Nebraska Literature Festival featured state writers. *Photos from* Developing Lifetime Readers

New Publications Celebrate Jefferson's 250th Birthday

As part of the celebration of Thomas Jefferson's 250th birthday, Fulcrum Publishing, in cooperation with the Library of Congress, has published *Jefferson the Man: In His Own Words,* a 54-page hardcover book of Jefferson quotations arranged to highlight the many facets of his life as well as his greatest achievement.

Edited and with a short essay on "The Legacy of Thomas Jefferson" by Fulcrum publisher Robert Baron, the book also includes an essay by John Y. Cole on "Thomas Jefferson and the Library of Congress."

From his incisive comments on American governance ("We are not to expect to be translated from despotism to liberty in a featherbed") to the tender admonitions of a loving father ("Pity and help any thing you see in distress and learn your books and improve your minds. This will make everybody fond of you"), Jefferson speaks eloquently and poignantly from every page to the reader of today.

Among the subjects covered are gardening, exploration, education, friends and family, books and religion.

In tandem with the quote book, Fulcrum/Starwood and the Library have also released a 1994 wall calendar of the same title. The *Jefferson the Man* calendar features illustrations drawn primarily from the Library, a selection of quotations, and dates of Jefferson-related occurrences. Here are Jefferson's rough draft of the Declaration of Independence, his drawing of a plow design, volumes in Greek, Italian and French from his library and more.

The book sells for $9.95 and the calendar for $10.95. They are available in retail outlets and at the Library of Congress Sales Shop.

A new edition of Thomas Jefferson's 1801 *A Manual of Parliamentary Practice* has just been published by Applewood Books in cooperation with the Library of Congress. Based on the original volume in Jefferson's library that is now housed in the Library of Congress, this small-format, softcover edition makes widely available again a classic of parliamentary procedure that will be of interest to legal and historical scholars—as well as to anyone interested in the way to run a meeting.

Originally published in 1801, Jefferson's *Manual* had its origins in his student days at the College of William and Mary. As a student of parliamentary law under the tutelage of William Small, Jefferson read extensively on the subject and began compiling passages he found particularly important. Later he observed firsthand the confusion that arose from inadequately administered rules and procedures in legislative bodies, and it made his conviction of their importance all the stronger.

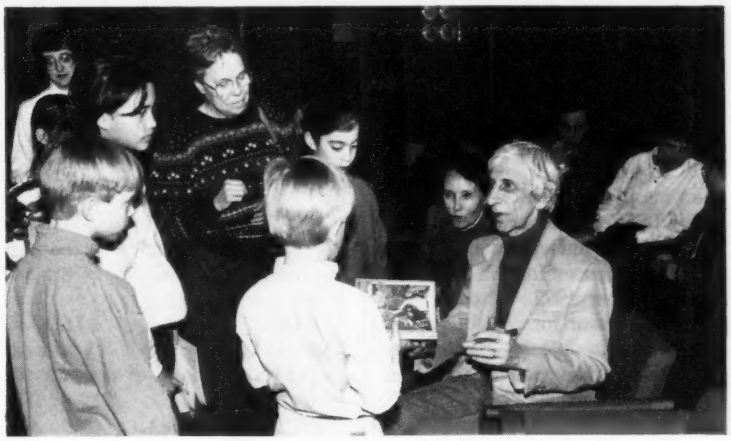
Less an original work than a systematic compilation of previous writings, Jefferson's *Manual* was intended to be used primarily by a small group of senators. But his typical thoroughness and ability to distill the essence of his subject resulted in a book that stirred interest among citizens everywhere who were concerned with the proper conduct of public assemblies. The *Manual* remains part of the rules of the House of Representatives.

The new Appelwood/Library of Congress edition of the *Manual* includes a subject index and introductory essay by James Gilreath, American history specialist in the Rare Book and Special Collections Division of the Library of Congress.

The Book retails for $10.95 and is available in bookstores and at the Library of Congress Sales Shop.

A Special Children's Program

Author Lloyd Alexander delighted young listeners as he read from his work April 7 at a special children's program presented by the Library of Congress's Gertrude Clarke Whittall Poetry and Literature Fund. Mr. Alexander's honors include the Newbery Medal and the National Book Award. The children's program also featured Prosser Gifford, LC's director of scholarly lprograms, reading the poetry of Shel Silverstein. *Photo by Yusef El-Amin*



Marshall Papers *(Cont. from p. 231)*

his lifetime for specific projects, but only with his written permission, he agreed instantly. But that was the only restriction he placed on his donation.

"I've dealt with several Supreme Court justices in this and other matters," added Mr. Wigdor, who has been with the Library since 1975 and has served in his current position since 1985.

Marshall was not the first to order his papers opened upon his death. "Different justices have handled their papers in different ways," said Mr. Wigdor. "But all of them understand the significance of their papers and know what they want to do with them. In my experience with a variety of donors over the years, the justices are more familiar with and have a better understanding of these collections than do many other people in public life."

On Oct. 21, 1991, Dr. Billington sent the Instrument of Gift to Justice Marshall, with a cover letter saying, "We will be happy to discuss any revisions you wish to propose." Justice Marshall returned the Instrument unchanged and signed Oct. 24.

On June 30, 1992, the Library sent to Justice Marshall an essay describing his collection. On July 8 Justice Marshall "sent word that he was pleased with our description of the collection," Dr. Billington recently said. The essay, written by Debra Newman Ham, was destined for the Manuscript Division's widely circulated 1991 acquisition report and as such, Dr. Billington pointed out, was "in effect, an invitation to use the Marshall Collection."

The Library received Justice Marshall's papers in December 1991 and completed processing the collection in September 1992. When Justice Marshall died on Jan. 24, the papers were officially opened. The first research request was made and granted on Feb. 2, 1993. (The LC *Information Bulletin* described the col-

The Marshall Papers: A Chronology

☐ **Jan. 29, 1965:** First LC request for Thurgood Marshall's papers.

☐ **Feb. 8, 1965:** Marshall responds, "I have no personal papers. They all remained in the files of the NAACP and NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund Inc."

☐ **Oct. 4, 1977:** Another Library of Congress solicitation, from John Broderick, then chief of the Manuscript Division, writes: "Mutually acceptable restrictions may, of course, be placed upon the use of a collection."

☐ **July 2, 1991:** Librarian of Congress James H. Billington makes solicitation after Marshall first announces his retirement.

☐ **July 22, 1991:** Justice Marshall writes Dr. Billington: "I contemplate leaving my papers to the Library of Congress when I finally retire."

☐ **Sept. 4, 1991:** Dr. Billington writes Marshall thanking him for news of July 22 and invites him to lunch.

☐ **Oct. 7, 1991:** Dr. Billington; David Wigdor, assistant chief of the Manuscript Division; and Debra Newman Ham, Afro-American specialist in the division, are summoned to visit Marshall in his chambers. Marshall tells group that his papers will be available with permission during his lifetime and after his death without restrictions.

☐ **Oct. 21, 1991:** Dr. Billington sends letter to Marshall forwarding Instrument of Gift: "We will be happy to discuss any revisions you wish to propose. If it is satisfactory in its current form, simply sign and return. . . ."

☐ **Oct. 24, 1991:** Justice Marshall signs Instrument of Gift, without change, donating papers to the Library.

☐ **Dec. 1991–Jan. 1992:** Marshall's papers, initially 147,800 items (eventually 173,700), arrive at the Library.

☐ **Feb. 27, 1992:** Dr. Billington sends letter to Marshall, along with the completed Instrument of Gift, thanking him again and saying, "We are certain that researchers visiting the Library of Congress to use them through ensuing generations will agree that these papers embody the life and career of an American ceaselessly at work toward his ideal of a just society."

☐ **June 3, 1992:** Processing begins on Marshall's papers in the Manuscript Division.

☐ **June 30, 1992:** James Hutson, Manuscript Division chief, sends letters to Marshall and other justices asking them to review and approve staff essays describing their papers for publication in 1991 acquisitions report.

☐ **July 8, 1992:** Marshall's assistant, Janet McHale, calls Janice Ruth of the Manuscript Division about the essay to say Marshall "is pleased with it—no problem—no changes needed."

☐ **Sept. 30, 1992:** Processing completed; shortly thereafter, Ms. Newman Ham calls Ms. McHale to report that papers are ready for use.

☐ **Jan. 24, 1993:** Marshall's death; his papers become available to researchers.

☐ **Feb. 23, 1993:** Dr. Billington sends letter to Mrs. Marshall following his attendance at Marshall's funeral, expressing condolences, asking her to visit the Library to see how LC processed the collection and enclosing a copy of the Manuscript Division 1991 acquisitions report describing the Marshall holdings.

The Instrument of Gift

Following is the Instrument of Gift signed by Thurgood Marshall Oct. 24, 1991, donating his papers to the Library of Congress. It was sent to him Oct. 21, 1991, with a cover letter offering to discuss any changes he wished to propose. Justice Marshall returned it unaltered:

I, Thurgood Marshall (hereinafter: Donor), hereby give, grant, convey title in and set over to the United States of America for inclusion in the collections of the Library of Congress (hereinafter: Library), and for administration therein by the authorities thereof, a collection of my personal and professional papers, more particularly described on the attached schedule.

I hereby dedicate to the public all rights, including copyrights throughout the world, that I may possess in the Collection.

The papers constituting this gift shall be subject to the conditions hereinafter enumerated:

1. Access. With the exception that the entire Collection shall be at all times available to the staff of the Library for administrative purposes, access to the Collection during my lifetime is restricted to me and others only with my written permission. Thereafter, the Collection shall be made available to the public at the discretion of the Library.

2. Use. Use of the materials constituting this gift shall be limited to private study on the premises of the Library by researchers or scholars engaged in serious research.

3. Reproduction. Persons granted access to the Collection may obtain single-copy reproductions of the unpublished writings contained therein.

4. Additions. Such other and related materials as the Donor may from time to time donate to the United States of America for inclusion in the collections of the Library shall be governed by the terms of this Instrument of Gift or such written amendments as may hereafter be agreed upon between the Donor and the Library.

5. Disposal. It is agreed that should any part of the Collection hereinabove described be found to include material which the Library deems inappropriate for permanent retention with the Collection or for transfer to other collections in the Library, the Library may dispose of those materials in accordance with its procedures for the disposition of materials not needed for the Library's collections.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal this 24th day of October 1991, in the city of Washington, D.C.

(signed) Thurgood Marshall

Accepted for the United States of America

(signed) James H. Billington
The Librarian of Congress
November 8, 1991

lection on Feb. 22, 1993.) *The Washington Post* first came to use the papers May 5.

In response to critics' charges that making the papers available to the press violates Marshall's stipulation in his Gift of Instrument that access be granted only to "researchers and scholars engaged in serious research," Dr. Billington last week noted that, as Justice Marshall was aware, the Library has a long-standing policy of granting access to a broad range of researchers, including authors, lawyers and journalists.

(Every patron who visits the Manuscript Division must be over college age, engaged in serious research that the manuscript collections can support and obtain a library user's card, which requires showing a photo ID and describing the general purpose of the work.)

Mr. Wigdor firmly denied charges by Crystal Nix and Sheryll D. Cashin, two of Justice Marshall's former law clerks, that the Library was violating its "previous practice of withholding recent documents" about recent court cases written by the justices.

"The Library has never established its own special restrictions on access to elements of a collection donated to the Library," he declared. "Only two sets of restrictions can be imposed: those set by the donor of the material and official restrictions and procedures that the information security statutes and regulations apply to security-classified materials."

Mr. Wigdor added that during the key Oct. 7, 1991, meeting, he and Justice Marshall discussed the fact that the latter's papers contained some classified items from his days as U.S. solicitor general. Mr. Wigdor discussed the measures the Library employs to protect such information, which is made available only to individuals with the proper clearance.

"We have conducted a thorough review of our internal documents and dealings with Justice Marshall," said Dr. Billington in his May 26 statement. "We remain confident that we are carrying out his exact intentions in opening access to his papers after his death on January 24. In so doing, we have followed traditional library practice of strict adherence to the donor's explicit instructions. This has been our practice with collections left to the Library by all donors, including 12 other recent justices of the Supreme Court. To do otherwise is a breach of contract and a violation of the trust placed in the Library by the donor." —*Barbara Bryant*

(Text of Dr. Billington's statement begins on next page)

Following is the complete statement of Librarian of Congress James H. Billington on the Library's handling of the papers of Justice Thurgood Marshall, issued May 26:

We were surprised and distressed by the concerns voiced by the Marshall family, Chief Justice Rehnquist, the Honorable William Coleman and others over the opening of the papers of the late Thurgood Marshall, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court and a giant figure in the history of the civil rights struggle.

I have met today with the Marshall family, the Chief Justice and Mr. Coleman to discuss their concerns, review the Library's discussion and correspondence with Justice Marshall and explain the Library's guiding philosophy on access to its collections.

We have conducted a thorough review of our internal documents and dealings with Justice Marshall. We remain confident that we are carrying out his exact intentions in opening access to his papers after his death on January 24.

In so doing, we have followed traditional library practice of strict adherence to the donor's explicit instructions. This has been our practice with collections left to the Library by all donors, including 12 other recent justices of the Supreme Court. To do otherwise is a breach of contract and a violation of the trust placed in the Library by the donor.

Requests in the wake of recent articles to impose additional restrictions on Justice Marshall's papers run counter both to this basic principle of custodianship and to Justice Marshall's expressed intentions to us. We have the greatest sympathy for Chief Justice Rehnquist, Justice Marshall's family and others who have voiced concern. But the Library must honor the expressed wishes of one of our great jurists. Open access to the papers, as called for in Justice Marshall's instrument of gift, must be maintained.

Crucial to a free and democratic society is open access to information, limited only by formal secrecy classification and by specific restrictions laid down by the donors of papers.

In the case of Justice Marshall, following his death, the use of the papers "is limited to private study on the premises of the Library by researchers or scholars engaged in serious research."

One of the concerns that has been raised is that journalists ought not to be considered researchers. The term "researchers," under Library policy, has always referred to adults working on specific research projects, be they authors, journalists or lawyers. Justice Marshall was aware that journalists used Library manuscript collections; indeed, during our meeting on his papers in October 1991, he mentioned with approval to me a particular book by a journalist on a fellow Supreme Court justice using his papers in the Library.

All who seek to use the Marshall papers—or any other open papers in the Library's manuscript collection—must register, present a photo I.D., state their names, addresses, institutional affiliations and their research projects. Casual tourists and high school students are turned away. Undergraduates are normally encouraged to go elsewhere, although any adult may use the Library's general collections.

There has been some confusion over the "discretion" allowed to the Library under the terms of Justice Marshall's Instrument of Gift, signed Oct. 24, 1991. As in the case of other collections, the "discretion" sought and obtained by the Library involved only the technical determination by our archival staff of when the papers were organized and ready for use. It is an abuse of such "discretion" to impose restrictions on access other than those proposed by the donor.

Under the Instrument, his papers were to be made available during his lifetime to researchers "only with my written permission." After his death, "the collection shall be made available to the public at the discretion of the Library."

Justice Marshall was quite clear in his meeting with me and other Library specialists earlier that month that he wanted his papers to be opened upon his death. He and we, of course, did not know when that would be.

Justice Marshall had ample opportunity to add restrictions if he so chose. In my letter of Oct. 21 forwarding the Instrument of Gift to Justice Marshall for his signature, I wrote: "We will be happy to discuss any revisions you wish to propose."

He proposed none. He signed the Instrument of Gift with no changes on Oct. 24.

The restrictions placed by Supreme Court justices on access to their papers have varied with the individual. Justice Marshall is not the first Justice to ask that his papers be opened immediately following his death. Associate Justice Burton gave unlimited access after his death. Associate Justice Douglas permitted major portions of his papers to be made available immediately on his death. Associate Justice Goldberg allowed his papers to be open during his lifetime (but after he left the Court). Justice White's Instrument of Gift allows access to individual researchers with his permission during his lifetime, then no access for 10 years. Chief Justice Warren allowed no access to his papers until 1985.

Some have argued that opening Justice Marshall's papers now threatens the privacy of Supreme Court deliberations. The Library does not hold itself above the law; it obeys federal document classification edicts and follows the restrictions imposed by donors of papers. We have nothing but respect for the Court and its members. But we cannot serve as the Court's watchdog.

In the recent past, as is well known, outside the Library of Congress, both journalists and scholars have gained access to Supreme Court documents and produced articles and books on its deliberations. We are surprised to have the Library of Congress called upon to enforce a tradition of confidentiality which the Court itself has yet clearly to establish.

In the case of Justice Marshall, the Library has sought his papers since 1965, even before he was appointed to the court. On July 2, 1991, after Justice Marshall announced his impending retirement, we again wrote him asking him to donate his papers to the Library of Congress.

In a letter on July 22, 1991, Justice Marshall said he was considering the Library's invitation.

On Oct. 7, 1991, David Wigdor, assistant chief of the Manuscript Division, Debra Newman Ham, the Manuscript Division's specialist in African-American history, and I met with Justice Marshall in his chambers. The Justice set the agenda. He was fully in charge and clearly told us to make his papers accessible after his death. There was no extended discussion of various options or restrictions, although we discussed how restricted access would be provided during his lifetime and how security classified materials from his service as Solicitor General would be protected. The Justice accepted a suggestion by David Wigdor that during Marshall's lifetime the papers would be available to researchers with his written permission—a common provision.

On Oct. 21, I sent Justice Marshall an Instrument of Gift, with a covering letter. In that letter I wrote that we would "be happy to discuss any revisions you wish to propose. If it is satisfactory in its current form, simply sign and return both copies to me."

Justice Marshall proposed no revisions. He signed the Instrument of Gift unchanged on Oct. 24 and sent it back to me.

In December 1991, we began moving Justice Marshall's papers—173,000 items in all—to the Library. Processing them began in June 1992 and was completed last September. On June 30, 1992, we sent a draft to Justice Marshall of an essay describing his papers—an essay destined for the Library's 1991 *Acquisitions Report*—asking for comments or corrections. On July 8, 1992, his assistant, Janet McHale, called the Library to say that Justice Marshall was pleased with the essay and welcomed its publication, which was in effect an invitation to use his papers.

The Library received no requests to use the Marshall papers during the Justice's lifetime. On January 24, 1993, Justice Marshall died, a towering figure mourned by the nation. Dr. Ham and I were among those who attended the memorial service in the National Cathedral. In accordance with his wishes, his papers were opened. (By May 5, when a *Washington Post* reporter arrived, six researchers had already used the collection.) On Feb. 23, 1993, I wrote to Mrs. Marshall, expressing my sympathy, asking her to visit the Library and the Marshall Collection.

Restricting or suspending access to the Marshall papers now would cast doubt on the Library's ability to carry out the instructions of a deceased donor. In the public interest, and in accordance with the expressed intent of one of our great jurists, we cannot in good faith suspend or otherwise restrict access to the Marshall papers, as some have requested.

We remain confident that we are complying with Justice Marshall's intentions regarding access to his papers. We are deeply concerned that the language of the Instrument of Gift may have been misunderstood by some. I have therefore directed Library staff to develop language for use in subsequent Instruments to reexamine access policies and ensure that future donors' intentions are not subject to any misinterpretation outside the Library.

We are genuinely sorry that we cannot accommodate the desire of many good people to restrict access to his collection. No desire to do so or countervailing view of Justice Marshall's intentions was communicated to the Library before the press articles. We particularly sympathize with the concerns that have since been expressed to me by the family and by many in the judiciary system about what has appeared in the press.

Six-Month Plan *(Cont. from p. 236)*
Resources as vital to the plan's success: Human Resources should have adequate staff with the expertise to do the complex job; the Library's personnel data bases, both those maintained at LC in the past and at the National Finance Center since July 1990, must be accurate and up to date.

Timeliness. The six-month plan puts special emphasis on ending undue delays in the personnel process: "It is essential that our competitive selection process not only be fair and equitable, but timely. As our personnel specialists learn the new system, we want the process to move along expeditiously."

Monitoring of Consultant Contracts/Performance Standards of Managers. Finally, the six-month plan looks toward better oversight and monitoring of the Library's personnel services and consultant contracts to ensure that contractors are recruited from diverse sources. It aims at revising existing criteria for measuring senior level performance in the areas of equal employment opportunity and affirmative action. It also looks toward implementing a performance plan for managers and supervisors at the GS-15 level and below.

—Helen Dalrymple

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